# **SUS** AP200 Dual Pentium<sup>®</sup> III Group Server

# Hardware Reference Guide

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# FCC & DOC Compliance

#### Federal Communications Commission Statement

This device complies with FCC Rules Part 15. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- This device may not cause harmful interference, and
- This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment to an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

**WARNING!** The use of shielded cables for connection of the monitor to the graphics card is required to assure compliance with FCC regulations. Changes or modifications to this unit not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate this equipment.

### Canadian Department of Communications Statement

This digital apparatus does not exceed the Class B limits for radio noise emissions from digital apparatus set out in the Radio Interference Regulations of the Canadian Department of Communications.

This class B digital apparatus complies with Canadian ICES-003.

The AP200 Hardware Reference Guide provides information and procedures on the various components used in this server. This guide is intended for experienced users and integrators with hardware knowledge of personal computers. You should also read all documentation and manuals included with this server and with your separately purchased components.

### 1-1. Sections

There are only a few sections in this reference guide as follows:

#### I. Introduction

This section gives general information and features for this server.

#### **II.** Components

This is the main section which gives descriptions of each server component.

#### **III. Getting Started**

This section gives information on getting started with this server.

#### IV. Hardware Setup

This section gives information on setting up the server.

#### IV. Appendix

This section gives you additional information to help plan your server.

### 1-2. Component Checklist

Some components shown in this reference guide are optional and may be individually purchased to complete this server. The following checklist provides a guideline as to the necessary components for a server.

#### **Standard components**

✓ Chassis: ASUS AS-10 Tower

✓ Power Supply: 250W ATX

✓ Motherboard: ASUS P2B-DS/P2B-D

✓ CD-ROM Drive: ASUS 40X ✓ Floppy Drive: 1.44MB

☑ Cables: Power, IDE, floppy, 50- & 68-pin SCSI, CD audio cables

SCSI Terminator: Terminators for 68-pin Ultra2 SCSI cables

✓ User's Manuals:✓ Drivers/Utilities:CD-ROM, SCSI, MotherboardSCSI, CD-ROM, Motherboard

### **ASUS RAID Card Solutions** (you may purchase from ASUS)

| PCI-DA2100A: | Ultra-Wide SCSI dual-channel RAID card |
|--------------|--|
| PCI-DA2200A: | Ultra2 SCSI single-channel RAID card   |
| PCI-DA2200B: | Ultra2 SCSI dual-channel RAID card     |

### 1-3. Features

The AP200 is a group server configured on the ASUS P2B-DS/P2B-D smart motherboard which uses the 440BX chipset from Intel and supports two Pentium III/II processors and 100MHz front side bus in order to handle any complicated task.

- **Dual Intel Pentium III/II processors** provide the highest processing performance for your server up to 600MHz.
- **Four DIMM sockets** support up to 1GB EDO or SDRAM modules with ECC.
- **Intel 440BX AGPset** with I/O subsystems and front-side bus platform, which boosts the traditional 66-MHz internal bus speed to 100MHz.
- Adaptec AIC-7890 Ultra2 SCSI chipset (optional) provides single channel and supports any combination of 50-pin narrow or 68-pin Wide/Ultra2 devices through the onboard 50-pin and 68-pin SCSI connectors. Please refer to the SCSI cable limits in the appendix.
- Adaptec AIC-3860 transceiver chip enables Ultra2 SCSI and legacy SCSI peripherals to coexist without compromising performance.
- **AGP slot** supports an AGP graphics card for fast hardware 3D acceleration.
- Three onboard SCSI connectors to independently connect 68-pin Ultra2 SCSI devices, 68-pin Fast/Ultra-Wide SCSI devices, or 50-pin Fast/Ultra-Narrow devices.
- Four 32-bit PCI and two 16-bit ISA slots.
- **Onboard hardware monitor** provides information for system and processor voltages, fan status, temperature, chassis intrusion photo sensor, and provides automatic system restart.
- ASUS System Monitoring Agent (ASMA) and Intel LDSM provides server monitoring, management, and control.
- **RAID Controller** (optional): Supports PCI-DA2100A (UW), PCI-DA2200A (U2W), or DA2200B (U2W) to provide fault tolerant storage.

### 1-4. Safeguards

Observe the following safety instructions any time you are connecting or disconnecting any devices.

### **Operation Safety**



#### **IMPORTANT**

- Any operation on this server must be conducted by certified or experienced persons.
- Before operating your server, carefully read all the manuals included with the server package.
- Before using the server, make sure all cables are correctly connected and the power cables are not damaged. If any damage is detected, contact your dealer as soon as possible.
- To avoid short circuits, keep paper clips, screws, and staples away from connectors, slots, sockets and circuitry.
- Before opening the chassis panels, make sure all power cables are unplugged.
- Avoid dust, humidity, and temperature extremes. Place the server on a stable surface.
- If the power supply is broken, do not try to fix it by yourself. Contact an authorized dealer.
- It is recommanded that you wear gloves when assembling or dissembling the server to protect from cuts and scrapes.
- When the server is powered on, heat sinks and the surfaces of certain IC devices may be hot. Do not touch them. Check whether the fans are functioning properly.

### **Tools Required**

A Phillips (cross) screwdriver and a standard (flat) screwdriver are needed to install or remove the components in this server.

### **Electrical Safety**



#### **IMPORTANT**

- Before installing or removing signal cables, ensure that the power cables for the system unit and all attached devices are unplugged.
- To prevent electrical shock hazard, disconnect the power cable from the electrical outlet before relocating the system.
- When adding or removing any additional devices to or from the system, ensure that the power cables for those devices are unplugged before the signal cables are connected. If possible, disconnect all power cables from the existing system before you add a device.
- Use one hand, when possible, to connect or disconnect signal cables to prevent a possible shock from touching two surfaces with different electrical potentials.



#### **CAUTION**

This product is equipped with a three-wire power cable and plug for the user's safety. Use the power cable in conjunction with a properly grounded electrical outlet to avoid electrical shock.

### Static-Sensitive Devices



#### **IMPORTANT** -

Motherboards, adapters, and disk drives are sensitive to static electricity discharge. These devices are wrapped in antistatic bags to prevent this damage. Take the following precautions:

- If you have an antistatic wrist strap available, use it while handling the device.
- Do not remove the device from the antistatic bag until you are ready to install the device in the system unit.
- With the device still in its antistatic bag, touch it to a metal frame of the system.
- Grasp cards and boards by the edges. Hold drives by the frame. Avoid touching the solder joints or pins.
- If you need to lay the device down while it is out of the antistatic bag, lay it on the antistatic bag. Before picking it up again, touch the antistatic bag and the metal frame of the system unit at the same time.
- Handle the devices carefully in order to prevent permanent damage.

### 1-5. Preparation

1. Unpack your server, but do not connect the power cord.



#### **IMPORTANT**

Most servers use an AT power supply that has a fixed On and Off switch located on the front. This server uses an ATX power supply that is normally off until an electrical signal is given to the power supply through a *momentary* switch located on the front of the server. There is always a standby power in the power supply for ATX power supply features to work. Therefore removing the power cord is necessary to prevent electrical shocks when working on the server components.

- 2. Unlock the padlock if one is used. This server is equipped with a lockable panel to prevent unauthorized access. Open the side panel.
- 3. Install final server components such as CPU, memory, hard disk drives, and expansion cards. Use this hardware reference guide along with your motherboard's User's Manual in order to complete the installations.
- 4. Connect a keyboard and a mouse (purchased separately).
- 5. Connect a VGA-compatible monitor (purchased separately).
- 6. Connect a printer to the parallel port if desired.
- 7. Connect the server to a network. (An optional network card is needed.)
- 8. Set the power supply input voltage to either 115V for 110V-120V areas or 230V for 220V-240V areas.

#### - CAUTION —

The voltage must be set correctly or damage may occur.

- 9. Connect the included power cord to the server's power supply.
- 10. Connect the server to a grounded (three pronged) AC power source such as a UPS or power strip (preferably with surge protection).

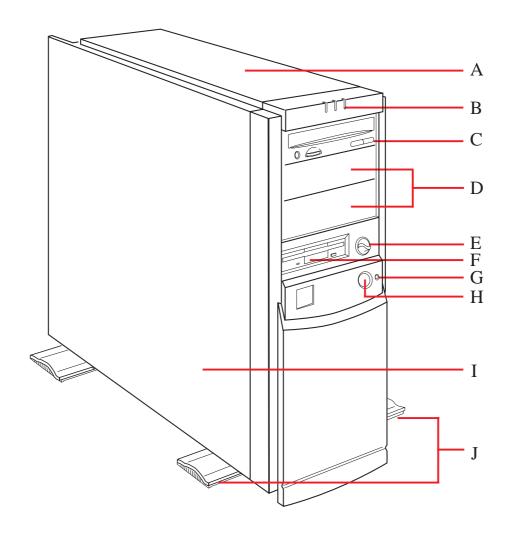


#### WARNING

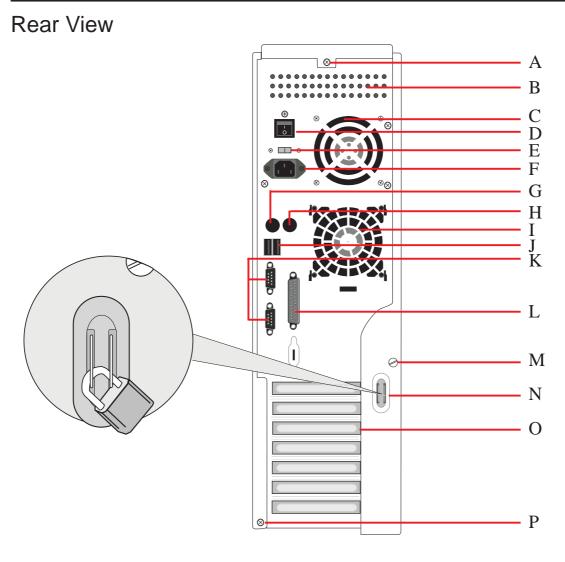
This server is designed for connection to a grounded (earthed) outlet. To reduce the risk of electrical shock or damage to your server, do not bypass the grounding plug.

# 2-1. System Overview

Front View

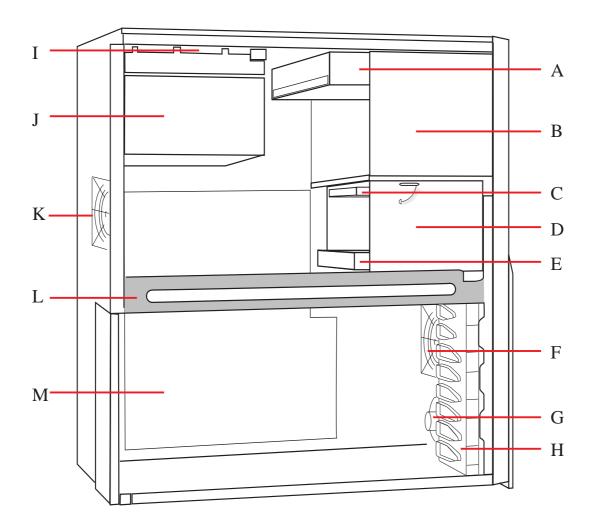


- A. Top Panel
- B. LED Status Indicator
- C. CD-ROM Drive
- D. 5.25" Device Bays
- E. ATX Power Button
- F. Floppy Disk Drive
- G. Reset Button
- H. Infrared Window (Reserved)
- I. Left Panel
- J. Chassis Stabilizers



- A. Top Panel Screw
- B. Air Outlet Vents
- C. Power Supply Fan
- D. Power Supply Switch
- E. Voltage Selection
- F. AC Power In Connector
- G. PS/2 Keyboard
- H. PS/2 Mouse
- I. Chassis Fan
- J. USB Ports 1 and 2
- K. Serial Ports COM1 and COM2
- L. Parallel Port
- M. Left Panel Screw
- N. Left Panel Lock
- O. Expansion Slot Cover
- P. Right Panel Screw

### Side View



- A. CD-ROM Drive
- B. 5.25" Device Cage
- C. Floppy Disk Drive
- D. 3.5" Device Cage
- E. Hard Disk Drive
- F. Fan Module
- G. Speaker
- H. Long Card Guide
- I. Hard Disk Drive Carrier Plate
- J. Power Supply
- K. Chassis Fan
- L. Stabilizing Link Bar
- M. Motherboard

### 2-2. Chassis Features

### 5.25" Device Cage

The 5.25" device cage is used for mounting three 5.25" devices such as CD-ROM, tape, and hard disk drives.

### 3.5" Device Cage

The 3.5" device cage is used for mounting one 3.5" floppy device, such as a 1.44MB floppy, LS-120, MO, or ZIP disk drive, and two hard disk drives.

A locking lever is used to secure the 5.25" and 3.5" device cages. It can be turned clockwise to release the device cages.

### Hard Disk Drive Carrier Plate above the Power Supply

A small hard disk drive carrier plate on top of the power supply is used to hold an 1" hard disk drive.

### **Power Supply**

This server uses an ATX power supply that is normally off until an electrical signal is given to the power supply through a *momentary* switch located on the front of the server. There is always a standby power in the power supply for ATX power supply features to work. Therefore removing the power cord is necessary to prevent electrical shocks when working on the server components.

### Air Circulation System

The server's air circulation system is comprised of one 3-inch (8 cm) fan mounted on the inside rear of the chassis and another one mounted on the front of the chassis, as well as the power supply itself. The air circulation system cools the internal system by bringing fresh air in from the back and forcing the hot air out through the front.

### System Speaker

This server has a standard speaker for error notifications and other alerts. For computer audio capability, an audio card and external speakers are necessary.

### Long Card Guide

The chassis provides a long card guide to help hold the expansion cards in their slots.

# **III. Getting Started**

### 3-1. Starting the Server

Turn on the system unit by turning the power knob clockwise and pushing inwards momentarily. The power button will snap back because ATX power systems have an electrical On/Off switch unlike AT systems which require a permanent On or Off position. If the Power On LED does not light, make sure the power cord is connected to the system unit and to a working grounded outlet.

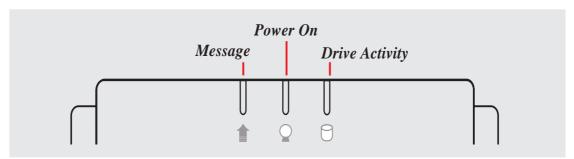


#### **IMPORTANT**

The power switch only turns off DC power (power supply output). To turn off AC power (power supply input), you need to unplug the electrical cords from the power supply.

### 3-2. LED Indicators

Three green LED indicators are located on the top of the front panel. When lit, the "Message" shows the status of the modem, fax, email, or voice mail as determined by your ACPI OS and software. "Power On" lights when the motherboard receives power from the power supply. "Drive Activity" lights when there is activity from IDE or SCSI devices connected to the motherboard.



LED Indicators on the Front Panel

### 3-3. BIOS Setup

This server does not come with any pre-installed software. When booting your server for the first time, make BIOS settings by following the mother-board User's Manual.



#### - NOTE -

When installing Windows NT 4.0 or higher operation system, use the Windows NT installation floppy disks. Installing from the CD will require you to pre-install SCSI drivers by pressing <F6> before Setup begins.

### 4-1. Chassis



### Removing the Left Panel



The left panel needs to be removed to gain access to the internal system.

#### **Left Panel Removal Procedure:**

- 1. Remove the padlock if one is used on the left panel.
- 2. Remove the thumb screw on the back of the left panel.
- 3. Pull the left panel away from the chassis from the back.
- 4. Pull the bottom of the left panel outward from the bottom.



Pulling the Left Panel Backward (Step 3)



Pulling the Bottom of the Left Panel (Step 4)



# Installing the Left Panel

#### **Left Panel Installation Procedure:**

- 1. Hang the left panel on the hooks by the edge of the top panel. When hooked, the left panel is still about 1.5cm away from the front panel.
- 2. Push the bottom of the left panel inward.
- 3. Slide the left panel towards the front panel.

To protect the server chassis from unauthorized intrusion, you may lock the left panel with a padlock.



### Removing the Front & Top Panels

Before removing the front panel, the top panel must be unscrewed and removed. Lean the front panel over the edge of a table or book. Reach your fingers up into the front panel and pull the front panel away from the chassis.



Removing the Front Panel

Four of your fingers should fit behind the front panel.

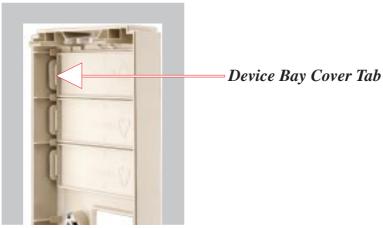


### **Device Bay Covers**

With the front panel removed, the device bay covers can be removed or installed.

### **Device Bay Removal Procedure:**

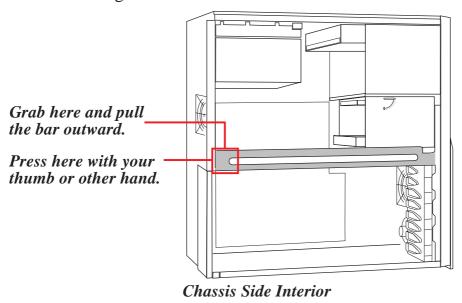
- 1. With your thumb, push the tab outward against the side of the front panel.
- 2. With your other hand, push the device cage cover inward from the front side.



Front Panel Backside

### Stabilizing Link Bar

The stabilizing link bar needs to be removed in order to access the mother-board or remove the 3.5" device cage. To remove the stabilizing link bar, grasp the bar at the back end with the right hand and with the right thumb press the back of the chassis towards your fingers (or using the palm of your left hand, press on the back of the chassis). The bar then releases from the latch and swings outward.



### 4-2. Motherboard

Read the motherboard User's Manual for details.



### Motherboard Screws

Screw the motherboard as circled. Be careful not to overtighten the screws. Doing so may damage your motherboard.

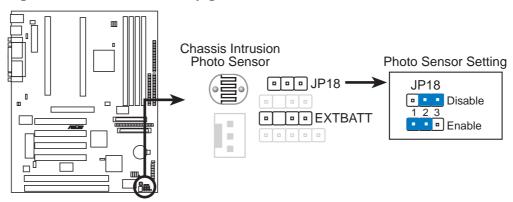


Motherboard in the Chassis



### Chassis Intrusion Photo Sensor

This motherboard has a photo sensor onboard, which detects extreme levels of light entering the chassis such as when the chassis is opened, and sends a signal to the ASMA software in such an event. To enable this function, Jumper18 must be set to *Enable* and an external battery must be connected to the motherboard's external battery connector. If you want to work on the inside of the chassis when an external battery is connected, you should disable Jumper18 to save the battery power.

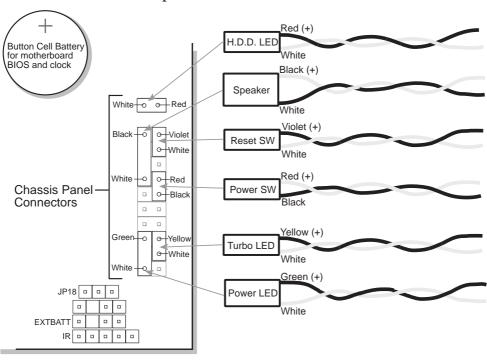


P2B-D/DS Chassis Intrusion Photo Sensor



### **Panel Connections**

Several wires should be connected to the motherboard for the IDE/SCSI activity, power, and message indicators on the front panel. Panel connections also allow for an ATX power button, reset switch, and speaker. Connect the chassis front panel wires as illustrated:



### 4-3. 3.5" Device Cage

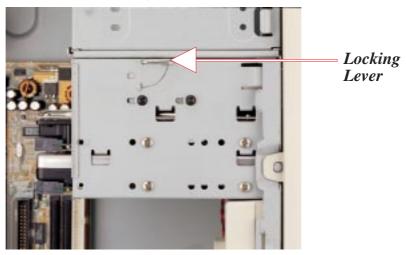
Before hard or floppy disk drives can be installed or removed from the 3.5" device cage, you must remove the device cage from the chassis.



# 3.5" Device Cage Removal Procedure

- 1. Remove the stabilizing link bar, if not already removed.
- 2. Rotate the locking lever clockwise using a screwdriver inserted from the top of the lever. (You must pull the lever outward first before turning it.)
- 3. Slide backward to remove the 3.5" device cage.

To mount the 3.5" device cage, use the reverse procedure. (Locking the lever is possible with your fingers.)



Unlocking the 3.5" device cage



### Floppy Disk Drive Mounting

The 3.5" device cage has a slot and three screw holes on each side for a 3.5" floppy device on the top most space. The floppy must be aligned so that the first hole matches.

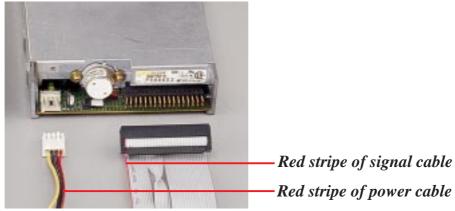


1.44MB Floppy Disk Drive Mounted in the 3.5" Device Cage



### Floppy Disk Drive Cable Connections

The 1.44MB floppy disk drive requires signal and power connections. Align the red stripes of the signal and power cables so that they face each other. Carefully insert the connector while visually watching the progress so that proper alignment and insertion is made.



1.44MB Floppy Disk Drive Connections

### 4-4. 5.25" Device Cage

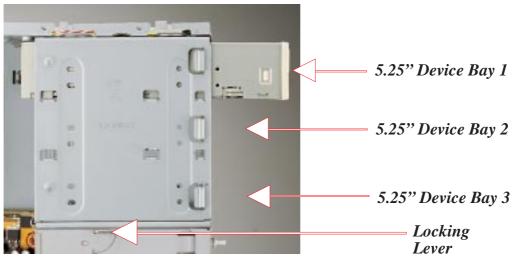
Before CD-ROM, tape, or hard disk drives can be installed or removed from the 5.25" device cage, you must remove the device cage from the chassis.



### 5.25" Device Cage Removal Procedure

- 1. Rotate the locking lever. (See *4-4. 3.25" Device Cage*.)
- 2. Pull the device cage to the left side of the chassis.

To mount the 5.25" device cage, use the reverse procedure.



5.25" Device Cage with a CD-ROM in its Topmost Bay



# CD-ROM Drive Mounting and Connections

The CD-ROM disk drive mounts only in the 5.25" device cage and requires signal and power connections. The red stripe of the signal and power cables should face each other.



NOTE: A CD-ROM audio cable is also provided in case you install an audio card. The only function of the audio cable is to allow you to direct the CD audio out signal to your audio card. Data signals travel through the IDE cable.

Red Stripe of the Signal Cable Red Stripe of the Power Cable

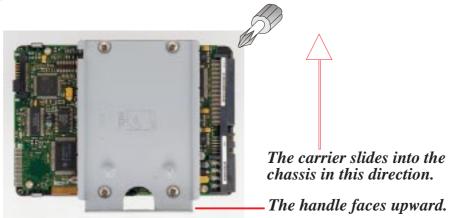
**CD-ROM Drive Connections** 

### 4-5. Hard Disk Drives



### Hard Disk Drive Carrier Plate

A carrier plate on top of the power supply is used to hold an one-inch hard disk drive. Screw the underside of the hard disk drive on the bottom of the carrier plate as shown.



Hard Disk Drive Mounted on the Carrier Plate



## Mounting the Hard Drive above the Power Supply

Insert the carrier plate and hard disk drive into the slot on the bottom of the chassis top panel.





### Ultra2 SCSI Hard Drive Cable Connections

For proper signal stability, a special twisted ribbon cable must be used to connect the SCSI hard drive to the motherboard.



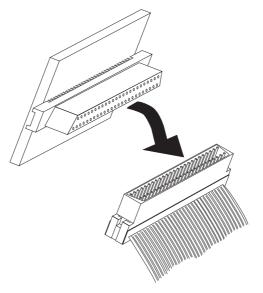
Red Stripe of the Signal Cable Red Stripe of the Power Cable

SCSI Hard Disk Drive Connections



### **External SCSI Terminator**

In order to prevent SCSI signal loss, the provided external SCSI terminator must be used at the end of the 68-pin SCSI cable. 50-pin SCSI cables may also use terminators but usually use termination jumpers on the device itself. All termination jumpers must be removed when using the external SCSI terminator.



### 4-6. Air Circulation System



# Fan Replacement

The front and rear fans are both secured by plastic housings. The fan housings can be removed by pressing in the clip and sliding the housing upward.

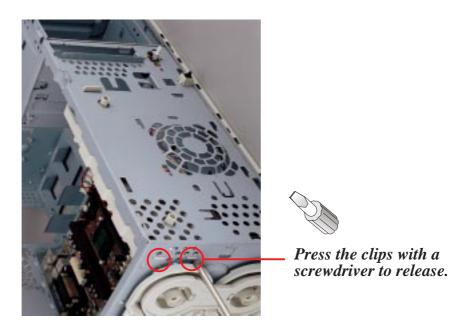


Press the clip with a screwdriver to release.

IMPORTANT: When replacing the fans, be sure that both fans rotate in the same direction. Use the manufacturer's sticker on one side of the fan as a reference. The air should flow from the rear of the chassis to the front of the chassis.

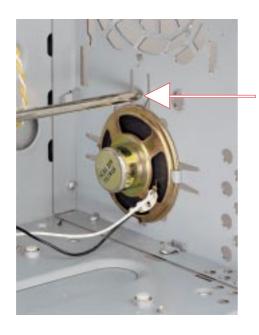
# 4-7. Long Card Guide

To reach into the inside front of the chassis, you may want to remove the long card guide first. Press the plastic clips with a screwdriver as shown.



### 4-8. System Speaker

The standard system speaker mounts in the chassis as shown here. To remove the speaker, press the metal clip (or pry from the front of the chassis) with a screwdriver and lift the speaker upward.





Press the clip (or pry from the front) with a screwdriver to release.

### 4-9. Power Supply



# Removing the Power Supply

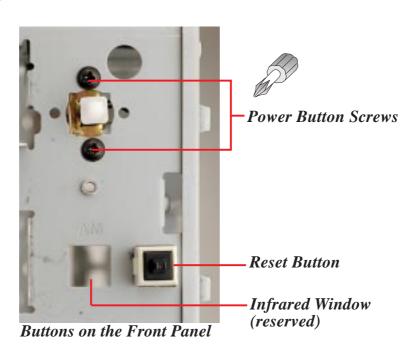
Unmounting the power supply must be done from the inside of the chassis. Remove the left panel of the chassis and the four screws securing the power supply. Press inward to release the power supply.

Press inward to release the power supply.

Power Supply Unmounted



The DC power button, secured by two screws, is located on the front panel of the chassis.



### 4-10. Power Information

### **Output Voltage Regulation**

| Output | Min     | Max     | Tolerance |
|--------|---------|---------|-----------|
| +5.0V  | +4.75V  | +5.25V  | ±5%       |
| +12.0V | +11.40V | +12.60V | ±5%       |
| +3.3V  | +3.135V | +3.465V | ±5%       |
| -12.0V | -11.40V | -12.60V | ±5%       |
| -5.0V  | -4.75V  | -5.25V  | ±5%       |

### **Output Current Capacity**

| Load   | Min (A) | Nom (A) | Max (A) |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| +3.3V  | 1.50    | 7.50    | 15.00   |
| +5.0V  | 2.00    | 10.00   | 20.00   |
| +12.0V | 1.20    | 6.00    | 12.00   |
| -5.0V  | 0.00    | 0.25    | 0.50    |
| -12.0V | 0.00    | 0.25    | 0.50    |
| +5VSB  | 0.00    | 0.50    | 1.00    |



#### **IMPORTANT** -

- 1. The total output power for 3.3V and 5V combined shall be  $100\mathrm{W}$  .
- 2. Cross regulation:

+5V 20A: 4.75V Min; +12V 1.2A: 12.60V Max +5V 2A: 5.25V Max; +12V 12A: 11.40V Min

### i. SCSI Cable Limits

SCSI cables have a limit to the length that it may have. Exceeding the length may cause problems mounting or using any one of the SCSI devices.

| <b>Cable Limits</b> | Max Data Transfer Rates            | <b>Max Devices</b> |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1) 12m (29.4ft)     | Ultra2-SCSI (68-pin 80MB/Sec)      | 15                 |
| 2) 3m - 1.5m        | Wide Ultra-SCSI (68-pin 40MB/Sec)  | 4 - 7              |
| 3) 3m (9.8ft)       | Wide-SCSI (68-pin 20MB/Sec)        | 15                 |
| 4) 3m - 1.5m        | Narrow Ultra-SCSI (50-pin 20MB/Sec | ) 4 - 7            |
| 5) 3m (9.8ft)       | Narrow Fast-SCSI (50-pin 10MB/Sec) | 7                  |



#### **IMPORTANT** -

- The SCSI ID for devices on one connector cannot be the same as the SCSI ID for devices on the other connectors. None of the devices on any connector can use ID7, which is reserved for the SCSI controller.
- A maximum of *15* devices may be connected to the mother-board (three connectors) at one time. The following "Max Devices" are for individual connectors and do not take into account other SCSI devices.



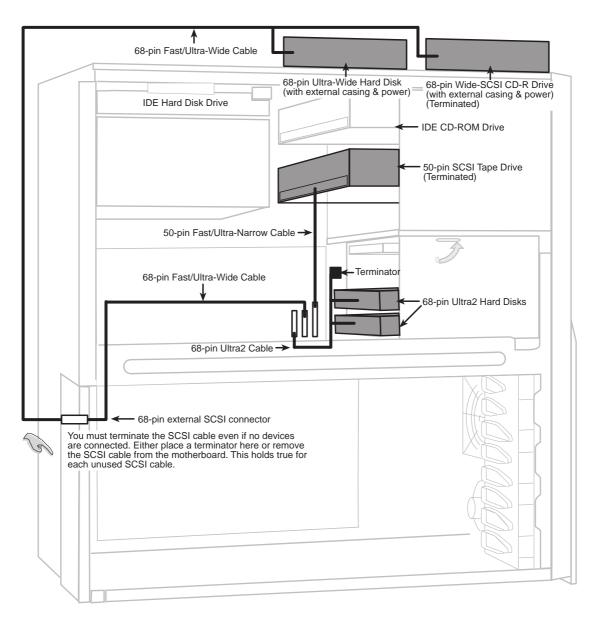
#### NOTE -

- 1) A total of *15* "Ultra2-SCSI" devices (ID0-ID15) may be connected to the 68-pin Ultra2 connector on the motherboard. If connecting Fast/Ultra devices with Ultra2 devices on the Ultra2 connector, the entire SCSI bus will be limited to the Ultra SCSI conditions listed above. Mixing SCSI devices is not recommended.
- 2) A total of 7 "Wide Ultra-SCSI" devices (ID0-ID15) may be connected to the 68-pin Wide connector if using a 1.5m (4.9ft) cable, but only 4 "Wide Ultra-SCSI" devcies if using a 3m (9.89ft) cable. Ultra-SCSI technology is unstable over long lengths. Therefore stability will depend on the quality of your cable and devices.
- 3) A total of *15* "Wide-SCSI" devices (ID0-ID15) may be connected to the 68-pin Wide connector.
- 4) A total of **7** "Narrow Ultra-SCSI" devices (ID0-ID6) may be connected to the 50-pin Narrow connector when using 1.5m (4.9ft) cable but only 4 devices when using a 3m (9.8ft) cable.
- 5) A total of **7** "Narrow Fast SCSI" devices (ID0-ID6) may be connected to the 50-pin Narrow connector.

### ii. SCSI Connection Example

This is an example of how SCSI devices can be connected to your server.

- Two 9GB Ultra2-SCSI hard disks in the 3.5" cage can be connected to the Ultra2 connector on the motherboard for 18GB of main storage.
- One Ultra-SCSI tape drive in the 5.25" cage is connected to the 50-pin narrow connector on the motherboard for routine backups.
- The Wide-SCSI connector on the motherboard can be extended (using an optional SCSI cable with external bracket) to the chassis slot opening for connection of an external 4GB Ultra-Wide hard disk drive and a Wide-SCSI CD recorder for archives.



Example of SCSI connections

### iii. /SUS RAID Solutions

### ASUS PCI-DA2100/2200 Series SCSI RAID Card

- PCI-DA2100 series support 4x86 DX4-100 processor
- PCI-DA2200 series support 5x86-133 processor
- One 72-pin SIMM socket supports up to 128MB cache memory
- RAID levels 0, 0+1, 3, 5, non-RAID
- PCI-DA2100A supports Ultra Wide SCSI interface and dual channels
- PCI-DA2200A supports Ultra2 SCSI interface and single channel
- PCI-DA2200B supports Ultra2 SCSI interface and dual channels
- Automatic bad sector reassignment
- Supports both global and local spare drive operation
- Background rebuilding
- PCI rev. 2.1 compliant
- Up to 8 logical drives and 8 partitions per logical drive; number of drives for each logical drive has no limitation



### ASUS AR1000 RAID Subsystem

#### with DA3000 SCSI-to-SCSI RAID Controller

- Supports 5x86 RAID processor and two 72-pin SIMM sockets for up to 128MB cache memory
- Supports three Ultra2 SCSI channels; up to 80MB/sec data transfer rate
- Multiple host/drive channel capacity
- Redundant controller capability
- Supports non-RAID, RAID levels 0, 1, 0+1, 3, 5
- Automatic rebuilding
- Supports local/global spare drive operation
- On-line expansion
- Supports SAF-TE (SCSI Accessed Fault-Tolerant Enclosure)
- Provides LCD panel and RS-232 port for configuration
- Ten 1.0" or six 1.6" Ultra2 SCSI SCA-2 hot-swappable drive bays
- 19" rack mountable (height: 5U)
- LED for hard disk power and working status
- Two 8cm system fans and four 6cm drive fans
- Aluminum disk arrays for easy heat dissipation
- 350W redundant power supply



# iv. /SUS Barebone Servers

|        |                      | PC100 ECC<br>Max. Memory<br>(GB) |   | Fixed Storage | Hot-Swap Trays |
|--------|----------------------|----------------------------------|---|---------------|----------------|
| AP100  | 1                    | 1                                | 1 | 3             | 0              |
| AP200  | 2                    | 1                                | 1 | 3             | 0              |
| AP2000 | 2                    | 1                                | 1 | 4             | 3 or 5*        |
| AP2500 | 2                    | 1                                | 1 | 4             | 3 or 5*        |
| AP3000 | 2 Xeon <sup>TM</sup> | 2                                | 2 | 4             | 3 or 5*        |
| AP6000 | 2                    | 1                                | 1 | 4             | 8**            |
| AP7500 | 2                    | 1                                | 1 | 4             | 8**            |
| AP8000 | 2 Xeon <sup>TM</sup> | 2                                | 2 | 4             | 8**            |

<sup>\*</sup> Three 1.6-inch or five 1-inch SCA-2 SCSI hard drives

<sup>\*\*</sup> Eight 1.6-inch or 1-inch SCSI hard drives

